

A WICKED WOMAN.

More Damaging Testimony in the Maybrick Case.

SHE IS A FIEND INCARNATE

If the Evidence of the Prosecution May Be Believed.

A MODERN LUCRETIA BORGIA.

The Defense Also Submits Its Side of the Case.

A CHANCE FOR THE PRISONER.

The Court Grants Her Permission to Make a Statement, Which Will Probably Be Handled in Monday.

The Maybrick Poisoning Case.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The Maybrick trial to-day ended its stage of the case for the crown, the elaboration of which lasted from 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning until almost adjournment to-day, and the defense of the prisoner has been entered upon.

The task which Sir Charles Russell has before him is one of difficulty and delicacy, such as falls to the lot of few advocates. Rarely, even in cases where poisoning, always an especially secret form of crime, has been in the question, have the facts been so complicated as in the present instance, for one of the main supports of the defense, as disclosed to-day by Russell, is the allegation that the deceased was in the habit of taking arsenic.

The appearance of the prisoner this morning showed that the trial has been telling with terrible effect upon her health. As she entered the dock she looked fearfully haggard, her once plump cheeks being thin and worn. Her step, too, has lost its elasticity, and it obviously demanded an effort to enable her to walk steadily to her seat.

The morning's proceedings opened with the cross-examination of the nurse, Ellen Gore, who deposed that she saw Maybrick steal a small bottle of arsenic from a small table in the bedroom of the deceased and carry it into the dressing room, whence she returned two minutes afterwards and deposited the bottle on the table in the same stealthy manner, removing it subsequently to the washstand.

The nurse's testimony was shaken on cross-examination, but she added that nothing of an obnoxious character could have been administered to the deceased while she was in charge.

Margaret Jane Callery, another nurse, stated that the patient liked to have Mrs. Maybrick in the room, and that on Friday, as she was about to administer medicine, she said to Mrs. Maybrick: "Don't give me the wrong medicine." Mrs. Maybrick replied: "What are you talking about; you never had the wrong medicine."

Susan Wilson, a third nurse, who relieved Nurse Callery on Friday afternoon, also had a conversation with the deceased and his wife to relate. She stated that on Friday evening, May 10, the patient said to Mrs. Maybrick: "Oh, Bunny, Bunny, how could you do it! I don't think it of you." She repeated these words three times. The prisoner replied: "You silly old darling, don't trouble your head about things."

Alfred Schwies, who in March was heard waiting at a private hotel at No. 22 Henrietta street, Cavendish square, deposed to the prisoner coming to the hotel on March 31 and occupying a bed and sitting room which she had previously engaged by letter. A gentleman came about half past 6 o'clock in the evening and went out with Mrs. Maybrick. Witnesses did not see Mrs. Maybrick again until breakfast time on Friday, March 22, when another gentleman was with her, but not the same he had seen over night. That same day Mr. Brierly, as Mr. Maybrick, arrived at the hotel, and from Friday to Sunday occupied the same bedroom with Mrs. Maybrick.

While this evidence was being given the prisoner preserved an attitude of complete indifference. It was maintained, however, evidently by a studied effort.

The last witness called for the prosecution was Dr. Thomas Stevenson, a lecturer in chemistry and forensic medicine at Guy's hospital, a toxicologist of great experience, to whom several jars containing the viscera of the deceased had been sent for analysis. Stevenson's evidence greatly strengthened the case for the crown. In addition to the details in his discoveries of arsenic in the liver and intestines, he declared that he had no hesitation in asserting that the deceased died of arsenic poisoning, and from no other cause.

This declaration, delivered with all the conscious authority of a man high in his profession, made an evident impression upon all in court.

Sir Charles Russell then rose to begin his opening speech for the defense. In measured tones he explained his sense of the weight of responsibility in defending against a charge of so tremendous a character, "the friendless lady in the dock." The learned counsel, in pronouncing these words, displayed, for him, an unwonted degree of emotion, and the prisoner, to whom he dramatically pointed, wept violently.

With a little further preface Russell said there were two points for the jury's consideration. First, Was the death of James Maybrick due to arsenic poisoning? Secondly, If so, was the prisoner the poisoner? He admitted the fact that arsenic was found in the dead man's body, but he challenged the hypothesis of the prosecution that it was the cause of death. He declared, amid a hush which showed by how strong an excitement his auditors were inspired, that he should call witnesses who would state that the deceased had for years been in the habit of taking arsenic, that the habit had been known as far back as 1877, and that the deceased would be shown to have taken arsenic habitually down to a point in 1888. He commented upon the object with which the prisoner had purchased five papers, which were the only sources of arsenic which she was shown to have procured, and he further asserted that he should call expert evidence which would strongly negative the theory of arsenical poisoning. He himself should be disposed to the consequences of the exposure at the Writal races on April 27, aggravated by errors of diet. He asked that the prisoner might be allowed to make a statement to the jury which might be taken as evidence. His lordship here interposed and said that a statement might be received and admitted

THE ROYAL REVIEW POSTPONED

England's Great Naval Display Prevented by Rain.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] PORTSMOUTH, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—The day of the great naval review opened with the worst weather the meteorological officials of England or Germany could furnish. A thick, floating mist filled the air at all points of the compass, and elaborated itself into showers at intervals.

The imperiousness of naval discipline makes no allowance for the weather, however, and the grand programme would have been gone through with in a gale, consequently all the steamers were at their piers pursuant to regulations, and dripping cabs and sleek, wet horses were trotting, sliding and slipping in all directions.

One of the earliest boats to put out was her majesty's steamer Sea Horse, which was destined to act as the police boat for the occasion and to also carry the members of the press. She slipped her moorings at the jetty and promptly at 12 o'clock started down the harbor, fearing a blow from the southwest, which threatened rapidly to take on the full-grown proportions of a Bay of Biscay gale.

The sky was a dull grey combination of full-soaked sponges, from which the rain dropped out without intermission. It fell from the clouds, but when the surface wind joined forces with it it blew on lateral lines. The waters, dull green and altogether damp, tossed about in rather angry waves, which broke in clouds over the bows of the yachts and steamers. The wind hummed and whistled and roared through the rigging and caught up large scoops of the drift to hurl stinging globules in the faces of the voyagers in rubber on the deck. The mainland and Ryde shore were visible lines faintly visible in the mist. The fleet lay at anchor in three long lines, the masts and smoke stacks and turrets rising in a grey and ghastly fashion through the haze. As the Sea Horse approached the line the little black and ugly torpedo boats were seen to be making rather better progress, making it evident that a deep water trip in them is a luxury to be studiously avoided. They were dripping with rain and spray and looked, with their variety of black top hampers, as if there was altogether too much complexity about them for serious service. There is no prospect that they will stand their own water better than the torpedo boats, which they did last year, and what with breaking machinery, loosened joints, leaking boiler tubes and other marine diseases which affect them, the necessity for a lot of patent medicines to cure their complaints will inevitably be necessary if they are continued as part of the navy.

Edwin S. Houston, a reliable druggist formerly carrying on business at No. 17 Exchange street, East Liverpool, recognized a photograph of the deceased as that of a gentleman whose name he did not know, but who frequently called at his shop on Exchange street, East Liverpool. He had known him as a customer for about ten years, and he used to purchase a "pick-me-up." One day this unknown brought a prescription for a "pick-me-up" with liquor added, and from that time up to shortly before he retired from business Mr. Houston constantly supplied this arsenical "pick-me-up" to the gentleman whose name he did not know.

The curious sensation was caused by the witness gave his evidence and his allusion to the habits of gentlemen frequenting the exchange flats, sixteen or twenty of whom, he said, would come into his shop for a "pick-me-up" one after another in the morning. Many of them, like the deceased, took the liquor arsenical in their morning tonic, and the deceased had taken as many as five times the amount of arsenic as others had taken, say seven drops to a dose, and five doses would be about one-third of a grain of white arsenic per day.

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Engaged By Abbey.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Lillian Norton has been engaged for Abbey's opera tour in America it is stated.

The English Apple Crop.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Reports from various sections indicate that the English apple crop will be small and poor in quality.

THE CZAR IS SULKY.

He Barely Deigns to Acknowledge Germany's Communication.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR FOILED.

Afraid of Bismarck's Finesse the Russian Will Not Trust Him.

WILHELM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

An Occasion For Rhetorical Gush By the Semi-Official Press.

STATUS OF THE NAVAL SCANDAL.

Construction Material Surprisingly Sold By the Officials—Great Interest in the Wiseman Expedition.

The Czar Spills the Meeting.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, August 3.—[Prinze Bismarck's manoeuvres to bring about a meeting of the three emperors has been foiled by the sullen reticence of the czar, who has barely deigned to acknowledge the communication of Count Schoupskoff, informing him that Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William are favorable to an interview. The language of the semi-official papers of St. Petersburg is studiously designed to divest the visit of any tendency to the restoration of amity. The czar is described as being too well experienced to be duped by Bismarck's desire to allow himself to be again deceived by the hope that the czar's journey will be anything but a formality which he would avoid if possible. The foreign office does not expect him to come to Berlin. He will go direct from Stettin to Potsdam, where he will stay one night, and then proceed to Copenhagen by way of Kiel.

Among the pressing questions to be discussed by Bismarck and Count Kainoky, the Austrian prime minister, during the stay of Emperor Francis Joseph is the position of the pope. It is believed Mr. Galemberthi has influenced the Austrian emperor to make an explicit promise to rupture the alliance with Italy. With respect to the Rome-Signor Crispien, representing the hostile diplomacy of Austria on the Italian policy regarding the Vatican, comes again to confer with Prince Bismarck immediately after the departure of the Austrian emperor. The temper of the Italian government toward Austria is reported as "Signor Crispien's" response to Prince Bismarck's congratulations on the repression of the irredentist committee. It was briefly:

"The irredentists will continue to agitate until Austria remains the cause." Emperor William's journey in England is a prominent topic of press and society. The semi-official newspapers indulge in rhetorical "gush" over English sympathy with the emperor's services in the interest of peace, the community of interests existing between the two nations, their great civilization mission, etc. There is a more genuine ring in the tone of the unofficial press. For instance, the Vossische Zeitung dwells upon the hope that the meeting will be the sign of the ever-increasing strength of the bond uniting two kindred peoples, leading to more development along the path of liberty, and that both nations in the forefront of the culture of the world will continue to stamp their views indelibly upon the progress of humanity.

The Tagblatt holds that the emperor's presence at Osborne house gives the direct line to the statements representing him as inimical to England.

The Boersens-Zeitung says: Emperor William grasps the meaning of his father's words, that Germany and England were meant by nature to be friends. Although England will enter into no formal treaty, the result of the visit will be such an approximation to the triple alliance as will exert a decisive influence upon European politics.

The Post, an occasional mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, also declares the political character of the visit, though it admits that it is improbable that the issue will be a definite alliance against a common enemy.

After returning from England the emperor will meet the regent of Bavaria at Bayreuth and will attend the close of the Wagnerian festival. Thence he will go to Carlsruhe and Strassburg on the 21st, to Metz on the 23rd and to Munster on the 23rd. He due at Potsdam on the 25th to receive the czar.

The Cologne Gazette continues its outcry against the English-African company.

The public is indifferent to the fate of Dr. Peters, and centers its anxiety on Captain Wiseman's progress. He has hitherto effected little. Bismarck's force has been increased by the arrival of a new force, the interior armed with Remington rifles. The expedition is also beset by coast fevers, and the mortality is increasing. Fifteen out of sixty non-commissioned officers are coming home invalided.

The National Zeitung states that the commercial treaty with Japan goes into operation in February. The Germans will be privileged to penetrate the country and trade everywhere. Special German consular jurisdiction will be recognized.

Count Walderssee will make a tour of Switzerland on his holiday. He has passed through Zurich, Lucerne, Bern and Fribourg to Geneva. The Geneva suggests a strategic inspection associated with his search for health.

The Ems relief committee to-day issued an appeal to the nation for funds to aid the expedition. The appeal won't work. The committee ignored the fact that Dr. Peter's expedition sticks fast, a disorganized mob of Somali clansmen, and that European sick and wanting doctors and medicine.

Inquiry into the Kiel navy fiasco proves that corrupt practices have been in operation since 1884. The wood and iron sent to Kiel for construction purposes was duly signed for and then secretly sold in England. Chief Constructing Engineer Pannekoek is the principal in the scheme. Bremen officials are also involved. The emperor insists upon the utmost secrecy and will allow only the sentences which are imposed to be published.

The police are suppressing all meetings of socialists convened to hear the reports from the delegates to the Paris congress.

Killed an Italian Sailor.

LONDON, August 3.—A sailor belonging to an Italian man-of-war has been shot by Muselmans at Canea, Crete. The Turks have attacked and dispersed the body of insurgents near Canea. A number on both sides were killed and wounded.

THE DIVINE PATRI.

Arrangements for the American Tour Completed.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Arrangements for Patti's next tour of the United States have been completed. Marcus Meyer, Abbey's agent, received a telegram from Patti yesterday, stating that the terms are satisfactory. She will arrive here on the 20th, and go to Craig-y-nos, where she will remain until October 1. She will then give seven concerts in the provinces, and sail for New York about the middle of November. She will make her first appearance in the Chicago Auditorium on December 9. She will then go to Mexico and California, appearing in a number of cities on the way to New York, where she will close April 18.

In company with Patti will be Albani, Nadine, Bulcifer, Gentra, Valda, Clementine Deyvere, Guerrina, Fobbery, Hortense Synchery, Mathilda, Braguet and Ida Valero, all sopranos, and the contralto Panajini, the reigning sensation. Roselli Perugini, Vanni and Bieleto will be the tenors. As baritone Del Puente, Marescalchi, Zordi, and Carbone have been engaged. The basses are Maraschia, Novara, Castellan, Mignone, Vachser, and Arina. There will be a chorus of eighty, an orchestra of sixty, and twenty-four dances, and a military band. Ardit and Sapio will be the musical directors and conductors.

Meyer says that Patti is guaranteed \$200 a night and a share in the receipts. He says that Patti will undoubtedly retire at the end of the tour. She likes singing, but cannot stand travel.

Berthold will open in New York under Abbey about the end of November or first of December. She will be supported by Damalo and Berton. Abbey has also secured the boy Otto Hegner, who will appear in New York on October 28 with the Boston Mendelssohn Quartette club. Sarosate, the violinist, and Albert, the pianist, are under engagement to Abbey for 100 concerts in the United States and Mexico. Meyer thinks that Florence St. John in "Faust" will capture the New Yorkers. There are seventy people in the company, and it will open in the Broadway theatre on December 9.

Meyer sails for New York on Wednesday.

UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Two Pretty Children Used Effectively in a Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, August 3.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The two pretty children that Mrs. Ida Bowman took good care to display before the jury which heard her suit to dissolve her marriage from Frank C. Bowman, St. Louis lawyer, counsel for the defendant this morning a new trial of the famous divorce case. Judge Tuley decided that if Bowman would pay the baby alimony to his wife by October 1 he would allow him a new trial, otherwise Mrs. Bowman would be granted her divorce.

The Bowman divorce case was tried a year ago and regained for some time as a subject of general interest by reason of the fact that it was the first case on record where a divorce was sought on a common law marriage. Miss Ida Clement didn't claim to be married to the lawyer by ceremonial form. She lived with him as a common law wife, and Bowman, taking Mrs. Clement's word, declared in the presence of her mother:

"Ida, before God and man you are my wife."

Upon this Miss Clements continued to live with Bowman until he met a prettier and younger woman. Regarding the common law marriage he married this younger lady in the regular way. Miss Clements promptly sued him for divorce. She was awarded temporary alimony, which Bowman, now living in New York with his legal wife, never paid. The judge suspended punishment for this contempt, to allow him to defend in Ida's suit. He defended it vigorously, but the jury rendered a verdict finding there was a common law marriage and granting a divorce. By his attorneys, Bowman, without coming to Chicago, made a motion for a new trial which was argued and submitted to the court. Only Mrs. Bowman was in court when Judge Tuley rendered his decision. He grants a new trial on two grounds. One was that Judge Grinnell, when prosecuting attorney, was approached by Mrs. Bowman, who complained to him that Bowman induced her to part with a certain deed to property he had given her on a pretense to marry her. The other reason why a new trial was granted is a more interesting one. The judge said:

"Mrs. Bowman had two very handsome and interesting children. They were allowed to run around the court room during the entire trial. The jury saw them and was naturally influenced by them when a plea was made that a verdict against the mother would make them illegitimate children."

Attorney Hogan regarded this as a decision virtually in favor of Mrs. Bowman, who did not seem so jubilant.

"He'll never pay up," said Mr. Hogan, "and then we'll get our decree. He owes her \$15 a week alimony since February 14, 1887, and \$300 attorney's fees besides."

"I'll fight him next time without my children," said the little woman as she left the room.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Everything Moving Smoothly Towards Its Speedy Completion.

GREYTON, Nicaragua, July 18.—This hitherto dull little town, destined to be the Atlantic port of the Nicaragua canal, is rapidly awakening into new life and is already blossoming out as the scene of considerable activity. The terrible example set by the Panama fiasco has been a most useful lesson and guide for the American Canal company. All errors into which the French company fell have been avoided by the American canal managers, and it may be said every dollar squandered by the De Lesseps syndicate has been a dollar saved to the American company. Sickness, starvation, dissipation and despair marked the route projected by the financiers of Paris, but health, plenty of good food, decency and quiet energy are the characteristics of American engineers and their assistants. Everything possible to do for the health of the employees is being done, and still further efforts are being made in this direction. Portable buildings of all descriptions are being continually shipped from New York to Greytown, and the engineers and mechanics are being practically as well housed in Greytown as they would be while at work in any part of the United States. Recognizing the fact that pure water is the source of good health, the Greytown engineers of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company have just received orders to survey and lay out the ground and plant for large water reservoirs. Fifteen miles of steel water piping will convey an abundant supply of perfectly pure water from the Desado basin to Greytown. Thus, so soon as the jetty and wharves are completed, ocean steamships will be able to water at the company's docks. The town of Greytown, otherwise San Juan del Norte,

DERVISHES DEFEATED

Egyptian Troops Gain Complete Victory Over Them.

THE BATTLE A BLOODY ONE.

A Wholesale Slaughter, Fifteen Hundred Being Killed.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

About All the Fighting Men of the Tribe Meet Death.

CORPSES STREW THE PLAIN.

The Practical Annihilation of the Rebels Expected to Put a Stop to the Endless Disaffection in Upper Egypt.

The Rebels Routed.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] CAIRO, Egypt, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.]—Very early this morning Grenfell sent all the cavalry under his command including the Twentieth Hussars, to make a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position. The cavalry speedily drove the dervishes, and as soon as the general saw the position of affairs he brought up two infantry brigades and a fierce encounter ensued. The result was the complete defeat of the dervishes and Wadel Nejmal, their leader, and all the principal emirs who had accompanied him were killed. The dervishes were slaughtered by the British, at least 1,500 meeting their death. The rebels fought well, making many bold charges with their usual impetuosity, but they were not able to withstand the onslaught of the cavalry and the heavy fire from the Egyptian troops. The cavalry captured many rifles and they also took one brass gun, and numbers of swords and a quantity of standards.

The Egyptian loss is not accurately known now. Lieutenant B. Cotton, of a Shropshire regiment, is reported to be dangerously wounded, whilst Major Hunter, of the Royal Lancaster regiment, is wounded slightly.

Their complete victory will put a stop to the endless disaffection now rife in upper Egypt and in Cairo.

The latest telegrams from the front state that with the exception of about three hundred men, all the fighting dervishes are killed. Numbers of women and children are now coming into our camp at Loski. Abdel Halim, second commander, was killed. The result of the day's operations was most successful, as the dervish force is practically annihilated. Only a few small parties are still northward of Loski.

All the Egyptian troops returned to camp this evening, and the remains of the enemy are scattered across the plain for eight miles from the river going south.

The news of the victory was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the theaters the national anthem was played.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

An Express Car on the Grand Trunk Completely Wrecked.

MONTREAL, August 3.—When the train for Quebec, on the Grand Trunk railroad had passed St. Lambert, after going over the Victoria bridge last night, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed. The car was completely wrecked and the express material destroyed. Rumors are afloat that it was an attempt to blow up the Victoria bridge and was delayed too long. An inquest will be held this afternoon. The train was on its way to Quebec, Montreal, and consisted of seven passenger coaches, a Pullman car, sleeping car and smoking, baggage and express cars. The train was completely filled with passengers, among them being General Middleton and General Superintendent Stephenson, of the Grand Trunk. When the report of the explosion was heard a rushing rush through the train, the burning car and uncoupled it with the tender and engine and let them dash up the road where the engineer ran them into a siding. No cause can be assigned for the accident. The express and railway people attach no importance to the assertion that an attempt was made to blow up the Victoria bridge.

A Cloud Burst.

COFFEYVILLE, Miss., August 3.—A gentleman just returned from the neighborhood of Sparta Church, seventeen miles west of Coffeyville, says a cloud burst occurred Monday night and completely destroyed the crops for miles around, both cotton and corn being torn from the ground and washed away. A Mr. Innad's two-year-old child was drowned.

Fatal Bolt of Lightning.

THOR, N. Y., August 3.—During the storm at Cambridge Center yesterday afternoon, lightning struck a farm house occupied by Edna Brownell and family. His only daughter, aged ten, was instantly killed and eight or nine other persons in the house were prostrated by the bolt. The house was badly shattered but did not take fire.

No Feared of Further Damage.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The damage by storm in Essex City is estimated at not less than \$20,000. No fears of any further damage are entertained as the water in the river has subsided.

The Grain Laid Low.

TORONTO, Ont., August 3.—Late last night and this morning a terrific rain storm passed over Ontario, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many barns were struck and burned. The storm also passed over Quebec. The grain is laid low in the fields and in many places is totally destroyed.

NOT DUTABLE.

Foreign Built Cars Can Come and Go Without Paying.

WANNKOROS, August 3.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon rendered his decision on the question submitted by the collector of customs at Detroit as to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of foreign built railway cars coming into the United States from Canada, laden or for the purpose of being laden with mails, passengers, etc. The decision was in favor of the cars being dutiable. Many cars have been engaged in such trade never before, and the revenue is rapidly awakening into new life and is already blossoming out as the scene of considerable activity. The terrible example set by the Panama fiasco has been a most useful lesson and guide for the American Canal company. All errors into which the French company fell have been avoided by the American canal managers, and it may be said every dollar squandered by the De Lesseps syndicate has been a dollar saved to the American company. Sickness, starvation, dissipation and despair marked the route projected by the financiers of Paris, but health, plenty of good food, decency and quiet energy are the characteristics of American engineers and their assistants. Everything possible to do for the health of the employees is being done, and still further efforts are being made in this direction. Portable buildings of all descriptions are being continually shipped from New York to Greytown, and the engineers and mechanics are being practically as well housed in Greytown as they would be while at work in any part of the United States. Recognizing the fact that pure water is the source of good health, the Greytown engineers of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company have just received orders to survey and lay out the ground and plant for large water reservoirs. Fifteen miles of steel water piping will convey an abundant supply of perfectly pure water from the Desado basin to Greytown. Thus, so soon as the jetty and wharves are completed, ocean steamships will be able to water at the company's docks. The town of Greytown, otherwise San Juan del Norte,

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A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

An Express Car on the Grand Trunk Completely Wrecked.

MONTREAL, August 3.—When the train for Quebec, on the Grand Trunk railroad had passed St. Lambert, after going over the Victoria bridge last night, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed. The car was completely wrecked and the express material destroyed. Rumors are afloat that it was an attempt to blow up the Victoria bridge and was delayed too long. An inquest will be held this afternoon. The train was on its way to Quebec, Montreal, and consisted of seven passenger coaches, a Pullman car, sleeping car and smoking, baggage and express cars. The train was completely filled with passengers, among them being General Middleton and General Superintendent Stephenson, of the Grand Trunk. When the report of the explosion was heard a rushing rush through the train, the burning car and uncoupled it with the tender and engine and let them dash up the road where the engineer ran them into a siding. No cause can be assigned for the accident. The express and railway people attach no importance to the assertion that an attempt was made to blow up the Victoria bridge.

A Cloud Burst.

COFFEYVILLE, Miss., August 3.—A gentleman just returned from the neighborhood of Sparta Church, seventeen miles west of Coffeyville, says a cloud burst occurred Monday night and completely destroyed the crops for miles around, both cotton and corn being torn from the ground and washed away. A Mr. Innad's two-year-old child was drowned.

Fatal Bolt of Lightning.

THOR, N. Y., August 3.—During the storm at Cambridge Center yesterday afternoon, lightning struck a farm house occupied by Edna Brownell and family. His only daughter, aged ten, was instantly killed and eight or nine other persons in the house were prostrated by the bolt. The house was badly shattered but did not take fire.

No Feared of Further Damage.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The damage by storm in Essex City is estimated at not less than \$20,000. No fears of any further damage are entertained as the water in the river has subsided.

The Grain Laid Low.

TORONTO, Ont., August 3.—Late last night and this morning a terrific rain storm passed over Ontario, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many barns were struck and burned. The storm also passed over Quebec. The grain is laid low in the fields and in many places is totally destroyed.

NOT DUTABLE.

Foreign Built Cars Can Come and Go Without Paying.

WANNKOROS, August 3.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon rendered his decision on the question submitted by the collector of customs at Detroit as to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of foreign built railway cars coming into the United States from Canada, laden or for the purpose of being laden with mails, passengers, etc. The decision was in favor of the cars being dutiable. Many cars have been engaged in such trade never before, and the revenue is rapidly awakening into new life and is already blossoming out as the scene of considerable activity. The terrible example set by the Panama fiasco has been a most useful lesson and guide for the American Canal company. All errors into which